

PROBABILITIES.

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MCGILL DAILY



"DAILY" PHONES.

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MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1915.

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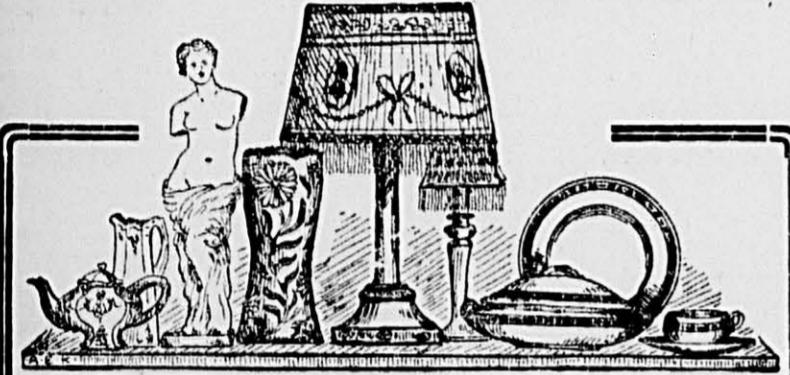


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(Continued on Page 2)

TAMMANY HALL METHODS USED?

Allegations Made at Elections in Law Yesterday

FOR STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Messrs. Galvin, Liddy and Morgan Returned — No Science Dinner is Decision.

Thrusts and counter-thrusts, wild words and still wilder words, waxing of arms and shaking of fists, demands that honor be vindicated and fairness upheld, a call to the gods for vengeance and appeals to heaven for punishment—these things are in brief what happened in the Faculty of Law yesterday morning. The cause of the dispute was the election held for the Law representative to the Students' Council.

The three candidates were called upon to address the electors, and in a few words did so. Every one present was anticipating a quiet little election, when a member of the third year arose and asked the chairman's (J. N. Beauchamp's) permission to address the meeting. He then proceeded to declare that Tammany Hall methods were being used on the part of some candidates at electioneering tactics. Loud cries of "Sit down," "You're crazy," "Rotten, rotten," burst forth, and the multitude waxed so wrath that 'twas thought the speaker might be hanged to the nearest lamp-socket. A couple of members of Law '17 had fainted at the awful disclosures, and when they had revived, the agitation had settled enough to allow the speaker to proceed.

"Back door means are being used to secure votes in this election," he said, and the halls of learning will never entirely forget the howl of protest which reached to heaven and cried out for justice. The chairman time and again protested against this pre-existing speech, but he might as well have asked the winds to cease blowing. Even the three candidates for election, hardened men that they were, bowed their heads and wept in anguish. One by one they arose and said they would have to withdraw from the room, as they had nothing to do with the perfidious practices instigated by the speaker. This done, the oracle again broke forth, extolling the praises of his candidate, and incidentally, it appears, he hurt the feelings of one of the members of his own class.

When he had finished his tirade, the aforementioned injured member launched forth into a defense of his rights and actions, laying down the law in a manner calculated to strike terror into the hearts of his hearers. It was feared for a time by those present that the patrol wagon would have to be called, and it is reported that employees in the building beat a hasty retreat shortly after the outbreak of hostilities. The electric lights flickered violently, and the desks vibrated and trembled because of the forceful language used.

The balloting was proceeded with, and no other revolutionary proceedings interrupted the peaceful scene. One of the students was overheard remarking on the stairs after the affair:

When Earth's last election is voted And the ballots are counted and checked,
When the last electioneer's spoken And the ship of his statements is wrecked,
We shall rest; and faith we shall need it.
We'll lie down for an aeon or two, Till the Master who counts up the votes Announces the results that ensue.

All the candidates for election to the Students' Council who favored in their platforms representation of The McGill Daily on the Students' Council and a more extended publicity to the operations of the Council, were returned at the elections held yesterday. The successful candidates were: Messrs. W. B. Galvin, Arnprior, Ont.; S. J. W. Liddy, Dundas, Ont., and H. R. Morgan, Brockville, Ont. The results in the different faculties in which contests were held was as follows:

Faculty of Law.

W. B. Galvin 28
F. W. Hackett 16
D. A. McDonald 7
Faculty of Applied Science.

S. J. W. Liddy 145
G. H. Rochester 127

Faculty of Arts.

H. R. Morgan 119
F. P. Banfield 33

In the Faculty of Applied Science the question of the Science dinner was also balloted upon, the vote resulting in a majority of two against holding the dinner. 103 votes were polled in favor of a dinner and 105 against.

The ballot read: "Are you in favor of a Science dinner this year, and are you willing to pledge yourself to the amount of two dollars to support one?" Some ten or fifteen men failed to sign their names to the ballot, which consequently could not be accepted. An officer of the Science Undergraduate Society told the McGill Daily yesterday that it would be necessary for at least 200 men to agree to support a dinner before the executive would be willing to go ahead with arrangements. He also made the suggestion

FROM ERIC BILLINGTOX.

Sir William Peterson, Principal of the University, yesterday received a card from Lieut. Eric Billingtox, Sci. '13, and Lieut. Gwynn Gibbons, Sci. '10, stating that both were quite well on November 1. This, together with the cable received on Saturday from Lieut. Billingtox's father by Professor Porter, should set at rest all doubt as to the great footballer's safety.

A card was also received by a resident at the Royal Victoria College, giving the same information. This card was dated November 21.

ENTER TEAM IN JUNIOR LEAGUE

Junior Hockey Team Will Play on Campus Rink.

CRITICISM WELCOMED

Students' Council Thinks Planks in Platform Were Uncalled For.

WHAT THE COUNCIL DID.

Arranged for entrance of a hockey team in the Junior Amateur Hockey League.

Authorized repair of one wrestling mat, and gave other to the University Settlement.

Stated that it did not consider criticism antagonistic, and welcomed suggestions.

McGill will as usual have a team in the Junior Amateur Hockey League this winter. This was decided at the meeting of the Students' Council held at the Union yesterday afternoon. It is expected that the home games will be played on the campus rink to avoid the expense which would be consequent upon the securing of hours at one of the larger rinks.

F. H. Andrews, Sci. '16, president of the Hockey Club, introduced the subject and outlined the arrangements which would go with participation in the games of the league.

A. S. Lamb thought that even should the team incur a deficit, it would be a most valuable asset as a means of obtaining practice for the seniors. This team will be the same as the inter-collegiate team of other years.

It was reported that one of the wrestling mats required attention, and that the other was not fit for use by experienced wrestlers. A sum with which to repair the first mat was authorized, and it was decided to give the other to the University Settlement for use in the gymnasium there.

Mr. Lamb reported that the business management of the Australian Cadets had approached the Council in the matter of holding an entertainment to defray expenses. The question had been referred to the Red Cross executive at the Royal Victoria College, but owing to a counter-attraction it was not found possible to stage the entertainment.

Mr. Lamb, referring to the platforms of candidates published yesterday, thought that several of the planks—particularly those advocating open meetings of the Council—were due to ignorance of conditions, in view of the fact that the Council has already inaugurated a monthly "open" meeting. "Any student is at liberty," he said, "to see accounts of any expenditure, and enquiries and suggestions will be welcomed by us. We do not consider that any criticisms or suggestions are antagonistic. We want to spend the students' money in the very best way possible. Furthermore, when the first open meeting was held, not a single student attended."

Two freshmen were in attendance yesterday.

The following members of the Council were present: Messrs. Lamb, Wilfiscott, Cushing, Vineberg, Andrews and Lindsay.

What's On

TO-DAY.

4:15—Battalion parades at 4:15 and 7:45 at High School.

5:00—Physical Society, Physics Building.

Dec. 8.—Athletic Assn., 5 p.m.

Dec. 8—Hockey practice, Arena, 5 p.m.

Dec. 8—R. V. C. Partials' Society at 4 p.m.

Dec. 8—Fencing practice at Union at 5 p.m.

DEBATEERS ARE NAMED.

A meeting of R. V. C. '18 was held yesterday for the purpose of electing speakers for the Delta Sigma debate on January 17. Miss Sally Cameron and Miss Lois Fowler were elected as representatives of the second year.

LOST.

A young lady's picture in McGill Union on Friday evening. Will finder please return same immediately to the managing editor, care of McGill Daily, and oblige.

ARTS '17 AND P.C. WINNERS

Last Meeting of 1915 Proves Most Excellent.

JUDGES ENTHUSIASTIC

The Lit. is by Far the Best Society in McGill University.

"Tell the men who are not here to-night that they are missing much the best thing that the university can offer." Such was the advice given by Prof. Laski to those present at the Lit. meeting last night, when two of the most successful debates of the season were held. The first debate between Law '17 and the Presbyterian College on the question, "Resolved that the British press censorship should be modified," was of a high order and proved of much interest to the attentive audience.

In opening the argument for the affirmative, Mr. A. M. Pope of the Presbyterian College, stated that this dull, stupid, insipid interference with free speech could not long be tolerated by a democratic people. A military censorship is justifiable, but the present board of censors have gone far beyond their powers. They have kept the truth from the British public when that truth could not be of the slightest military advantage to the enemy. As an example, the fall of Ligea was known in Germany five days before it was officially published in England. The English newspaper offices are filled with articles from German and United States newspapers which they are unable to reprint, for no reason whatever. Lord Morley had stated in the House of Lords that British officers returning from the front were of the opinion that the German official reports were more reliable than the British. The speaker closed by reading a despatch from the Tokio correspondence to the Evening Post, in which he stated that when the war was finally over, "The British public would learn of the declaration of peace by a Russian newspaper smuggled into England by the master of a sailing vessel from Archangel."

Mr. Lalonde who then spoke for the negative held that the present British censors did comply with the necessary regulations laid down, namely, that of not printing news which would be of advantage to the enemy. The people of that democratic country were willing to endure this curtailment of the right of free speech because they realized that defeat would mean the loss of all their liberty and that, therefore, everything should be done to hasten the final victory, which the censorship tended to do. The fact that individual censors had erred in judgment did not condemn the idea of censorship in general, while it must be born in mind that these fetters had been placed upon the people by their own representatives.

Mr. P. A. G. Clark, in continuing the arguments of the affirmative, pointed out that the public had been misinformed and that the truth had been withheld from the nation when the truth had long since been discredited. The English public were being deluded because the opinions of neutrals and foreigners had no place in the newspapers and periodicals. In closing, Mr. Clark scored an effective point by referring to the criticism leveled at the Times correspondents during the Crimean War, which, when the facts became known, was changed to praise amounting almost to hero worship.

Mr. Hackett, the second speaker for the negative, ably upheld the position taken by the British censors, claiming that the knowledge of the incidents mentioned by the affirmative would have been of advantage to Germany and that the optimism of the censors was justified because they were honest in their opinions. Such men as Kitchener and French realized the necessity of strict censorship and they were upheld in their opinion by the public, who had not cried out against this curtailment of their liberty. The censorship, he added, could not be relaxed in the slightest degree without giving the enemy valuable information.

In his rebuttal Mr. Pope refuted the argument that the public had not protested against the censorship, by pointing out that such men as Lord Morley and Lord Milner had openly voiced their protest in the House of Lords.

Prof. Caldwell immediately gave his decision in favor of the Presbyterian College and gave some very valuable criticism upon many of the points of the debate. He said that the debate was of a high order and that were such debates continued in the holes and corners of the university the intellectual level among the students would be very much raised in a short course of time. The applause which greeted Prof. Caldwell's statement demonstrated the appreciation which the meeting felt for his kind services.

The subject of the debate between Arts '17 and Science '17 was, "Resolved that strikes are detrimental to the best interests of the laboring

(Continued on Page 4)

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The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

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MONS. LEMAIRE HONORS CLUB

Cercle Francais is Pleased by
Famous Diplomat.

ERUPTION OF MT. PELEE

Vivid Description Given by the
Hon. Governor-General of
West Indies.

The Cercle Francais was particularly honored last evening by the presence of Monsieur Lemaire, honorary Governor-General of the French colonies, officer of the Legion d'Honneur, ex-member of the Chamber des Deputes, representing the French Government on a commercial mission to the United States and Canada. The distinguished guest gave a most interesting talk on one of his personal experiences whilst in the diplomatic service.

Monsieur Lemaire was sent by the French Government to Martinique Island, one of the West Indies in 1902, after the terrible eruption of Mount Pelee, when the city of St. Pierre was totally destroyed with its 30,000 inhabitants. To him was entrusted the work of helping the demoralized population of the island. He was instrumental in interesting the world at large, especially Canada, in the great needs of its inhabitants.

M. Lemaire was honored by the French Government with the cross of officer of the Legion d'Honneur in recognition of his great work.

The members of the Cercle were intensely interested in his vivid account of one of the most horrible catastrophes on record.

Prof. Morin, who was also present, told the members that, although he had read accounts of the disaster in the newspapers at that time, he, nevertheless, had found M. Lemaire's remarks most realistic and interesting.

Rev. Delagneau, of Worcester, Mass., brother-in-law of Prof. J. L. Morin, read a short and instructive sketch of "L'Academie Francaise" from the time of Louis XIV to the present time.

Rev. Delagneau remarked how unusual it was for a literary society to have such a long existence. This year is the 280th year since its founding by the great Cardinal Richelieu.

Many were the instances cited of the attempts of great writers to gain admission to the membership of the "Quarante Immortels."

Prof. Villard, in closing stated that seldom had the Cercle Francais been more highly honored than by the presence of France's most distinguished diplomat.

This meeting was one of the most profitable as well as enjoyable spent as yet by the members of the club.

McGILL LOSES AND WINS IN BASKETBALL

Intermediates Won by a Score of
35-28.

On Saturday night the McGill Junior and intermediate basketball teams played Macdonald. The McGill junior team lost their game by a score of 42 to 21, while the intermediates won by a score of 35 to 28.

The junior game was played first. It was very fast but clean. The McGill team showed lack of practice and team work. On the whole, it was a very good exhibition of basketball. The line-up:

McGILL. Macdonald, D. Clarke ... r. forward ... S. Linden J. Shanley ... l. forward ... B. Miller R. Foss ... centre ... Dunmore S. Davis ... r. guard ... Biggar F. Kerr ... l. guard ... Holmes L. Gray replaced F. Kerr in second half.

In the intermediate game the McGill boys showed up better and maintained the lead from the first. George Upham collided against the wall and severely sprained his ankle. In the second half Macdonald tightened up, but were unable to score. Art Mawdsley, of the Central Y.M.C.A., referred both games in a very impartial manner. The line-up:

McGILL. Hyndman ... r. forward ... D. Heath Skinner ... l. forward ... G. H. Upton Pessner ... centre ... H. H. Pitts Fraser ... r. guard ... J. A. Ferguson Ray ... l. guard ... S. H. Ferguson

TAMMANY HALL METHODS USED?

(Continued from page 1)
gestion that an inter-faculty dinner be held.

All the candidates returned yesterday from points in Ontario. None of the three belong to Fraternities.

W. B. Galvin is 22 years of age, and was educated at the Arnprior High School, where he was very prominent in athletics. He acted for a time as assistant town clerk of the town, being also connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway for a period as freight agent.

S. J. W. Liddy comes from Dundas, Ont., and attended the High School there before entering McGill. He is well known as a rifle shot, and was a member of the Rifle Club in his freshman year. He represented the Dundas High School at the Boys' Bistey in England in 1910. At McGill he has been vice-president of the sophomore class and vice-president of the junior class.

H. R. Morgan is an Ottawa boy, though now living in Brockville, where he has been a member of the editorial staff of the Evening Recorder, Hon. George P. Graham's newspaper. He is editor-in-chief of the McGill Daily, president of Arts '17, vice-president of year '17, secretary of the editorial board, 1917 Annual, and treasurer of the Literary and Debating Society. He attended Ashbury College, Ottawa.

In spite of all this the Oxford boy was not a success in the University. The done of Jesus literally could not understand how any human being could prefer Matthew Paris to Tacitus, the Jew of Malta to the Wasps, or Piers Plowman to Horace. Green left the university at 23 with a degree and very little else. Thirteen years later the "Short History" had been written and printed.

THE THEATRES

HIS MAJESTY'S.

"Polly of the Circus," by Margaret Mayo, is this week's production at His Majesty's, and as usual George Driscoll's company did justice to a rather complex type of play. The play includes elements of tragedy, comedy and vaudeville, with the linking effect of the little love plot.

Once again we have many diverse characters—the pastor and his attendant deacons, the decidedly bigoted gossiping ladies of his congregation, a doctor, and the circus players.

The play is laid out in three acts, making up six scenes. The first scene is in the pastor's study. Here are assembled the "good" folks of Parson Douglas' congregation, taking a silly peep at the circus parade. Just below the church and the pastor's study are the grounds of the circus tents. Polly, the star of the play, falls from Bingo, her pet horse, and is quite badly injured, and the hospital being burned down some few weeks before, the doctor resorts to the nearest place, namely, the parsonage. After a year's residence at the parsonage, she becomes enamored of her new life, and with a great deal of unwillingness and the persuasion of "Big Jim," and what is the greatest influence, namely, the representations of Deacons Elverson and Strong, she returns to the show, where, lacking in love for her old work, she makes a failure and has to break with the company. Parson Douglas is not wanting and reclaims her from the circus show to be his wife.

The first two acts are essentially humorous. Miss Dow as Mandy and Mr. Gillen as Hasty Jones, her husband, take the negro parts in a remarkably clever and humorous presentation. Polly, Miss Templeton, and Mr. Sullivan as John Douglas, the pastor, are still the leaders in their respective places. Mr. Alexander as Deacon Elverson and Mr. Keane as Deacon Strong were alike typically the old-style deacons of the small country town, bigoted and narrow-minded and unable to see anything but a serious danger to the morals of the whole community in the association of their pastor with a circus girl.

It would be a good idea if some of the McGill theologists, in whom the students see so much to deprecate, to, in some measure, follow the example of Mr. Sullivan or Mr. Bloomer in their roles as manly and athletic persons who do not stand for the bigoted type of people they so often have to do with.

There remains but to mention especially the singing of Count de Casati between the first and second scenes of the third act. It is the first attempt at anything of a musical nature that has been given by Driscoll's company, and is a decided success. The performance of the animals in the second scene of the third act was very good indeed. There was a good house last night, of which many were from the 73rd Overseas Battalion.

THE ORPHEUM.

Undoubtedly the comedy "Hope," produced by Isabelle Lowe and company at the Orpheum this week, is above the ordinary vaudeville act, and well worth seeing. Much of the personality of "Peg o' My Heart" and a genuine Irish smile all her own are responsible for the wholesale slaughter of the hearts of Miss Lowe's audience.

The spirit of the act is hope, and the name of the little Irish maid is Hope. She brings into the disheveled and suspicious life of the millionaire Charteris the first real interest he has known in months. "Charming" is the only word for the act and the actress.

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The lyric dances of Mlle. Marry Vadic and company reach a note in vaudeville which augurs well. Mlle. Vadic herself delighted the audience by her dainty personality and her beautiful expression of the Terpsichorean art. Her very able company rendered excellent support in an unusually fine dance act. The "Spring Song" dance of Mlle. Vadic is like the dancer, filled with the spirit of spring-time gladness.

Oty Gygi has been here before, and his welcome last night was enthusiastic.

Williams and Wolfus are old friends of Orpheum goers, and always amuse the audience. It seems a pity, however, that such musical talent as Mr. Williams' evinces should be given so little exercise. Much of the "low comedy" could be dispensed with in this act.

"Nobody" was popular with the audience to a surprising extent. The steamboat race between "Casey Jones" and "Steamboat Bill" was very clever, and the actors were encoraged until they "didn't know no moah."

The dancing craze was satirized by the Howell Company, and the latest dance steps daintly demonstrated by Hazel Lowry and Ernest Wood.

The Orpheum this week is worth going to and worth sitting through.

GAYETY.

The Boston Burlesquers is the title of this week's offering at the Gayety, with the inimitable comedian, Frank Finney, as the head-liner. He is ably assisted by Walter Johnson, Charles Jansen, Jean Carothers, Kitty Mitchell and Adelle Richer.

The first act shows a wooing couple trying to elope. Their efforts are very much interfered with by the parents of the two lovers. The latter are Peggy Pryde, the daughter of Mrs. Hyton Pryde, a society leader, and Bad Burns, the son of Major Baddington Burns, a crank of the army. Sam, the information man, succeeds in quieting the two lovers, but they finally become reconciled and receive the blessing of their parents. The act closed with a short skit entitled, "Making Movies." Several well-known "screen artists," such as Charlie Chaplin, are portrayed.

The second act shows several of a crew of a ship left on the coast of China. They have many thrilling experiences, two of them marrying the Queen, who believes herself to be a marvellous beauty. She has already had 22 husbands, but she became tired of them and boiled them in oil. The act closes with the 23rd and 24th husbands going to meet their fate.

The third act shows a woman who has been sold into slavery. She is rescued by a man who is in love with her. The man is a member of the crew of the ship.

The Gayety is a good place to go to if you like a good laugh and a good show.

THE IMPERIAL.

"Pennington's Choice," which is the chief attraction at the Imperial the first three days of this week, may be placed among the very few photo-plays that spring a big surprise near the close of the last five reels; and it is a genuine surprise, too, for all along the spectator has been quite in the position of Pennington himself, who has been fooled right and left. Originality in the plot and treatment must be credited to this production of Metro featuring Francis Bushman and Beverly Bayne. Miss Bayne's transformation from a fashionably-gowned young woman to a barefooted girl or the Canadian West, is so complete that the audience is ready to credit Pennington's failure to recognize her. Another interesting feature of the picture is where Bushman goes into training with his old friend Jeffries, and on his return to the settlement, trounces the two bullies who have been bothering him. The fight in which he proves his courage is as spirited affair as one would wish to see. Scenes of particular interest in this interesting story are Miss Bayne diving from high rocks and Mr. Bushman sparring with the prize-fighter.

The balance of the picture programme is made up of Pathé Weekly and two other single reel pictures.

Mr. Johns, lyric tenor, and Miss Weston, soprano, were both called upon to respond to encores.

The last half of the week a picture that will be particularly interesting to Montrealers is the Fox production of Count Leo Tolstoi's most famous human document, "Anna Karenina."

Betty Nansen was brought over especially from Europe by Mr. Fox to play this particular part at an enormous expense. The local color which makes it particularly interesting are scenes on Mount Royal, ski-jumping, scenes on Sherbrooke street, and the Windsor Hotel forms a background for one part of the story.

The second act shows several of a crew of a ship left on the coast of China. They have many thrilling experiences, two of them marrying the Queen, who believes herself to be a marvellous beauty. She has already had 22 husbands, but she became tired of them and boiled them in oil. The act closes with the 23rd and 24th husbands going to meet their fate.

The third act shows a woman who has been sold into slavery. She is rescued by a man who is in love with her. The man is a member of the crew of the ship.

The Gayety is a good place to go to if you like a good laugh and a good show.

THE IMPERIAL.

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Tied with Ribbon and Holly

The Gillette Safety Razor brings a smile on Christmas Morning



What better thing can you do for a young man than to put within his reach—FREE—every day, the finest shave in the world?

That's what the gift of a Gillette means! The new "Bulldog", with its stocky grip and splendid balance, makes a strong appeal to the young man. Or perhaps he'd like an "Aristocrat" or a Pocket Edition.

Gillette "Bulldog", \$5.00—"Aristocrat", \$5.00—Standard Set, \$5.00—Pocket Editions, \$5.00 to \$6.00—Combination Sets, \$6.50 up.



Christmas also gives you a chance to put Father or Uncle in touch with real shaving luxury in the form of a Gillette Combination Set.

If he has never had a Gillette, its velvet shave will be a revelation and a daily delight.

If he already has a Gillette, the Combination feature will be an added convenience, particularly when he is travelling.

About the finest "little gift" for a Gillette user is a Packet of Blades—50c. and \$1.00.



Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited, Gillette Building, Montreal.

NEWS OF MCGILL HOSPITAL AS HEARD BY "MCGILLIKEN"

MEN LIKE COL. BIRKETT

Many Heroes of Childhood Legends Appear at Very Successful Masquerade Held by Boys of No. 3 General Hospital and Make the Masquerade a Huge Success.

The third issue of "The McGilliken"—the paper published at No. 3 McGill Hospital, somewhere in France—is to hand, containing a budget of most interesting news.

Pte. John H. Bieler, Law '16, Arts '13, in a letter to the McGill Daily, says:

"Being at present located in a small village, 12 miles from the nearest printing press, we have had to use the stencilizing method, which is not always very satisfactory, besides being a long and tedious process. We are glad, however, to say that we have been remarkably successful, and we have never been able to cope with the demand for our publication. We issued 102 copies this morning; by 10 o'clock they were all gone, and all morning Sisters called at the office to secure copies, which we were unable to give them. We are moving from our present location some time in the very near future, and we hope that we shall then be able to make arrangements to have 'The McGilliken' printed."

The paper follows (in part):

THE MCGILLIKEN.

Vol. I. No. III. Somewhere in France.

NOVEMBER 10th, 1915.

Editor-in-Chief, Capt. R. St. J. McDonald.

J. H. Bieler, A. N. Jenks, C. W. Gallagher, W. W. Beveridge.

No. 3 Canadian General Hospital (McGill).

Lend a Hand.

Members of this unit who receive news of McGill men in other units are urged to communicate any items of general interest to Pte. John Bieler for publication in this paper.

The O. C.

Colonel Birkett, by reason of his long and extended military training, as well as on account of his eminence in the profession, is particularly well qualified to be at the head of a general hospital. Immediately after the war broke out, he volunteered for active service, and come within an ace of being appointed to command a hospital. But it was most fortunate for this unit that something turned up to prevent his being finally selected. Shortly afterwards he proposed to supply the personnel of a General Hospital from the teaching staff and students of McGill University. This general offer was at once accepted, and from that day to this he has striven long and hard, and with infinite patience to make a success of his work. And he has indeed succeeded, for at the end of five months his hospital is one of the best equipped, best officered and best managed in France.

It is difficult to realize what a great deal of work Colonel Birkett has done and must needs do every day in connection with the management of a large hospital. The amount of correspondence in itself is a huge task, and when to that is added the complete supervision of all the departments down to the minutest details, the thousand and one things that must be adjusted with headquarters—when all this is remembered, it will be seen how heavy is the burden he has to bear. But he does it all cheerfully and with the liveliest interest. His greatest worry is perhaps the thought that some of his officers and sisters may be taken away and assigned to other units.

Few men have come across the sea at greater personal sacrifice and loss than Colonel Birkett. His patriotism is most disinterested, and he has a deep and ever-present sense of his responsibility—his responsibility to his country, to his university and to the parents and friends of all those under him. In the latter respect his position is unique and explains the more than ordinary interest he takes in the individual welfare of each one.

Colonel Birkett is very fond of and plays a good game of golf. But although there is a splendid course within easy reach, yet his devotion to duty is so great that during all the long summer he has taken only one afternoon off to indulge in his favorite game.

He is a strict disciplinarian, and insists on everything being carried out to the letter of the law. He is exceedingly firm and determined, and when he takes a stand, knowing his position to be correct, is as immovable as the rock of Gibraltar.

It is unnecessary to say Col. Birkett commands the respect and admiration of all ranks. The officers have the greatest regard for his sense of fairness, his sincerity, his genuine kindness, and are most loyal to him—to degree, perhaps, he has not had occasion to realize.

Colonel Birkett has had a brilliant record. In his profession he has risen to the highest position; in his college he has had the greatest honor given him—the Deanship of the most important faculty. In his military career he has been equally successful, and in providing the first university hospital in the Empire—at the most critical time in its long history—he has earned the gratitude of his King and country.

Notes and Comments.

Our congratulations to the Intelligence Department under the very able leadership of Captain — for the success that has attended its efforts during the past five months.

Captain Hutchinson has gone on ten days' leave to T—.

Miss Macdonald, Matron-in-Chief, visited the Hospital last Wednesday.

Nursing Sister Martha Allan is away on a few days' leave.

Lieut.-Col. Yates, who has been ill for the past week, is greatly improved and expects to leave the Hospital today.

Dr. Paul Withington, who was with the Harvard doctors in No. 22 General Hospital during their service in France, is now acting as an assistant coach to the Harvard Rugby squad at Cambridge. Dr. Withington was very popular with the Canadians.

Where We Live.

When No. 3 Canadian General Hospital moved to France five months ago, there was much speculation as to our destination, and rumors had us listed for everywhere from Calais to Havre or even Marseilles. No one, however, mentioned the real spot where we were to rest. When this unit got packed on the shaky Chemin de Fer, the name C— was seen on the flat cars, and again the wonder grew, for no one could find this little Picardy village on the map.

We arrived in a station rejoicing in a double name, for it serves two towns, being equidistant from either, and set up at C—. It is a hamlet of perhaps 300 humans and innumerable estaminets, two churches (one practically a ruin), a pretty lake, and one hotel, "Hotel du Lac," about all or which more later.

The people are of a peculiar class—at least so it strikes us. Most of the men left follow farming for a livelihood, while the women and the crimples look after the estaminets. Every house with enough frontage to hold those ten letters, e-s-t-a-m-i-n-e-t-s, automatically becomes one of these wayside drinking places. In these, one can eat off the same loaf as the family, who will ask questions about the great "Canada" which in their minds is a sort of Eldorado, whose streets are paved with gold and whose bushes grow five-franc notes. The universal sentiment in these parts is "Canadians are very rich," which is nice for them, but rather unfortunate for the person entrusted to their care.

Possibly the most notable figure in the village is the old Cure. He is a man of possibly 55 years, all of which he carries to the full on his tall, stooped and gaunt figure. His head is still thatched with long, curly hair, and his face is usually clean shaven. He has, so far as can be observed, only three teeth, and has not even the satisfaction of the old woman who could thank the Lord that they met. He is a kindly old soul, and rejoices in telling the history, authentic and legendary, of this district.

There is here a very picturesque little lake, nestling among the sand dunes, which has in its shallow depth most delectable fish.

Every day one can see out on this lake one of the staff of the Hotel du Lac. This cafe is located just on the shore, and has a most lovely view from its roof. First, there is the lake, fringed with pines; then the stretch of sand dunes, and, in the distance, the sea, with the few buildings along the plage. Looking the other way towards the camp, away from the sea, one gazes upon a canvas city with possibly a thousand tents amidst the hills; in front, upon the church and the mansion of a Parisian family, with the squall houses of the lesser fry in the interspace; to the right, upon more sand dunes, with the lighthouse of L. T. five miles away.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Subscriptions to V.C. Portrait Fund

Amount prev. acknowledged.... \$34,000
Lieut. J. O. Twinberrrow, France 2,500
Lieut. S. A. Ord, Gallipoli..... 2,500

\$39,000

ARTS '17 AND P.C. ARE WINNERS

(Continued from page 1.)

classes." The affirmative upheld by Science, was opened by Mr. Eadie, who began by defining the term strike and explaining the meaning of labor organization. He claimed that strikes in their direct effects endanger the lives and property, not only of the classes directly concerned, but of the public as a whole. He adduced instances to prove that strikes in the main did not result in any definite amelioration of conditions, and that the stoppage of industry resulted in rise in prices of commodities. In conclusion the speaker quoted statistics to show that during the last few years of labor troubles in the United Kingdom, only 34 per cent. of the strikes could be called successful.

Mr. Hyde opened the case for the negative by tracing the development of labor organization from the time of the Combination Acts, and showed how the past century and the beginning of this century have been a period of gradual amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes. He claimed that the strike, drastic though its effects might be, was the only effective means of redress that was available to labor. Even the strike that apparently fails, has its effect in bringing before the public the demands of labor for fair and equitable treatment.

The second speaker for the affirmative, Mr. Lowe, claimed that strikes were the result of misunderstandings, the result of the breakdown of proper channels of communication between capital and labor. In the majority of cases strikes can be avoided by arbitration. A considerable section of the Labor party is opposed to strikes. The strike has a paralyzing effect upon industry and prevents the investment of capital. He cited the case of New South Wales where compulsory conciliation has resulted in the establishment of amicable relations between employer and employee.

Mr. Banfield, in replying for the negative, affirmed that strikes were not a transitory symptom, but that they were here to stay, being the only effective means of redress in the hands of labor. The majority of strikes are purely local in their effects, and have not the devastating effect upon industry that some people claim. Arbitration was for the most part unsatisfactory, as labor generally got the worst of it.

The debate was concluded in a short speech by Mr. Eadie, who criticized his opponents for not confirming their discussion to present conditions. A short discussion ensued after which the judges, Dr. Leacock and Prof. Laski retired to consider the question. Dr. Leacock announced that the negative had won. In a witty speech he reviewed the conduct of the debate and gave some excellent advice on preparing an argument, emphasizing the fact that one personal opinion is worth more than many quotations from authorities.

Professor Laski reviewed the speeches of the debaters and offered some suggestions on the organization of the Literary Society. He gave an account of the Oxford Union, urged the discussion of subjects of topical interest, and gave it as his opinion that the Literary and Debating Society was the most valuable institution of a University.

Mr. Common, the chairman, concluded the debate by thanking Dr. Leacock and Prof. Laski for their presence, and their excellent advice after which the meeting adjourned for refreshments.

THE SANITARY SECTION.

Gases to right of them,
Gases to left of them,
Gases in front of them.

Chemically thundered.

Mix in the shot and shell,
War has a newer hell—

Into a acid bath,

Rode the six hundred.

G. R. GILES, Serg.,
2nd Sanitary Section.

WORK AMONG TERRITORIALS STATIONED IN THE PUNJAB

G. M. BROOKS' REPORT

Tells of His Work With the Men of the Fourth Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, At Their Post at Ferozepore—Troops Received Royal Welcome at Hands of Natives.

land as ordinary soldiers. When they arrived garlands were hung about their necks, they were feasted on buns and lemonade and serenaded with the best music the district could furnish.

A Cosmopolitan Lot.

Never in the history of Ferozepore (one of the oldest garrisons in British India) had such a reception been accorded by Hindus and Mohammedans to ordinary rankers of the British Army. Nor were the men of that fourth Devonshire Battalion unworthy of that unusual reception. They had left college, schoolroom, office, desk, and farm with comfortable homes and many luxuries to partake of the rations of Tommy Atkins in India and to occupy his barracks while he was elsewhere engaged. They had dreamed of an India, luxuriant with tropical vegetation, crowned with mountain peaks, shrouded in mystery and garbed in oriental splendour. After a five weeks' voyage, including a long delay at the Red Sea they had landed at Karachi and had crossed the barren deserts of Sind, with neither mountain nor jungle nor anything to fulfill their dreams but only an unending stretch of burning, sifted sand that brought inflammation to eyes and throats and loneliness to hearts.

The situation of Ferozepore is scarcely more beautiful nor the surrounding country more picturesque than many spots in the Sahara desert or on the plains of Utah. Within forty-eight hours these Devonshire lads, who had given up home and all the delights of their native country, had exhausted every attraction that Ferozepore could give them and were compelled to settle down to a monotonous drudgery existence of "Parades as usual," until such time as they should be sent back to England on a new plane.

His report reads as follows:

I. Introduction. One ever recurring theme must permeate and influence the whole of this report and I presume also the reports of others from this part of the world. One who is familiar with the work and standing of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States and Canada only cannot easily realize the real burden of our prayers and hopes for many years past that something would happen to put the Association in England on a new plane. That something has happened. The spell is broken and the fetters have been torn asunder.

Mr. Hyde opened the case for the negative by tracing the development of labor organization from the time of the Combination Acts, and showed how the past century and the beginning of this century have been a period of gradual amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes. He claimed that the strike, drastic though its effects might be, was the only effective means of redress that was available to labor. Even the strike that apparently fails, has its effect in bringing before the public the demands of labor for fair and equitable treatment.

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WORK AMONG TERRITORIALS IN THE PUNJAB

(Continued from page 3.)

lieved that the money could be got through prayer and through work, and in faithfulness in both ways the end was achieved. With the cancellation of that debt, a great burden fell off one's shoulders, and in its place a deep feeling of gratitude to God for deliverance from its fetters. Without doubt debt is the greatest curse to the young men of Ceylon. Not only did the campaign bring us the money needed, but it helped in other ways. The leading business men of the city showed a sympathy and readiness to assist which we had never dared to hope for. The manager of a large firm said when we called, "I have had little interest in the Young Men's Christian Association heretofore, but just yesterday I received a letter from my son in France written on Young Men's Christian Association note-paper. I suppose if it hadn't been for the Young Men's Christian Association he would not have been able to write at all and I will give you fifty Rupees."

Gifts From Influential Men.

Another leader in the mercantile community whose services for Ceylon have earned him a Knighthood said, "Yes, I will subscribe to the Young Men's Christian Association gladly. I have recently come from home, and while there I spent weeks in one of the Territorial camps washing up dishes, ladling out soup and playing rag-time in a Young Men's Christian Association Hut."

Another commercial Knight, when asked in June to be a member of the directing committee said he could not do so, because it was not a proper time for us to go after money from the public when there were so many other calls. When on the last morning of the campaign I called again and told him it was all secured but a few hundred, he said, "I confess I was against your project at the start, but as you have done so well, I will give you Rupees 100, to help finish it off."

Perhaps the gift that brought most joy to our hearts was Rupees 50 from a leading Buddhist who had just been released from gaol where he had been detained on account of the riots. He said to us, "I feel I owe my life to the Christian missionaries. If it had not been for their timely help I verily believe I should be lying in the cemetery to-day."

As is the case with every campaign of this sort, a new spirit was infused into the members and they felt the joy of team-play and the satisfaction of victory. They realized, too, that the Association was not about to die, but had sufficient life and vitality to rise victoriously above adverse and depressing circumstances and to continue its progressive programme for the manhood of the community. One is glad to feel also that our success has given confidence and hope to many other Christian societies which were in difficulties and that a general effort is now being made to revive and strengthen them for renewed activity.

An Appeal For Help.

V. A Convert Persecutor. While we were in the midst of this campaign for raising money and one's physical and spiritual vigor seemed weak and washed out there came one evening the following letter:

"I Ramanathan S., who was talking with you concerning religious affairs at Jaffna College in the principal's house begs to tell you the following to your kind consideration.

"Sir, I told you there on account of my parents I am keeping quiet, but, according to your advice I got baptism and after a few weeks joined the church also. I was deserted by my parents. They told me that they will teach me in school and to get a certificate from Jaffna College. So I went to and there they said that I cannot pay, so I left home and came here to Colombo. As soon as I came here one Jaffna man, who is an instructor in technical schools, joined me as a cashier under Messrs. N. S. Fernando & Sons. Here I have no leave; even Sundays are not allowed. I must come to my duty at 7 A.M. and go home at 7 P.M. I am doing a great sin of not obeying the Sabbath day. The Superiors are not allowing to stop even Sundays. If I resign the work I have to starve without food, not only that, I have deposited 200 Rupees for security."

"The persons with whom I am living are all Hindus. Oh! If I live like this way God will burn me being unable to bear. Sir, render me as soon as possible all the possible helps. I have no time even to see you. I have not heard of His Almighty power for more than three months. The place where I am employed is a place of commerce. I have no way to increase in my spiritual life. I have no way to increase in my education. Please take me off from here and give me help to increase spiritually and mentally. Many a time I spoke lie. Sir, my hand is trembling, cannot write."

More Outstations.

We are now trying to get him out of those soul stifling surroundings into a job where he may have shorter hours and his Sundays free. He comes to the Association occasionally after hours and together we talk and read and pray. He is happy in his inner life and never has a thought of giving up Christ. His need and mine were both very great at the same time and God brought us together that we might be a help to each other.

VI. Outstations. I reported a year ago that Government had granted a building site to the Association in Jaffna in a splendid position and that work would soon be begun. In Kandy, the Municipal Council recommended to the Government that we be leased a magnificent site on the lake, but when our architect looked it over he found that it was not sufficient for our needs so it was necessary to enter into further negotiations. The Municipal Council consented to have a path diverted in such a way as to make it possible for us to carry out the architect's scheme, which would give the Association an institute building, a hostel, and a tennis court. Just recently the Governor has approved of this and the lease is now being drawn up. Within a short time building operations will begin. We have been delayed in Jaffna owing to my absence in India and in waiting for the esti-

mate of the National Council architect for filling the site and carrying out certain conditions imposed by Government. At any rate the way is now clear for us to advance in both Jaffna and Kandy, and after almost endless negotiation and delay and change of plan, one feels very grateful to have this much accomplished in five years. Matala has now a building put up by a planter and rented to the Association at a nominal rate. Navalay, a village in the Jaffna Peninsula, is putting the roof on its building, which will be finished soon.

An Indian Northfield.

In addition to buildings we have now paid secretaries in Galle and Kandy, and one in training for Jaffna. Just a short time ago a young Jaffnese (native of Jaffna) and honors graduate of Bombay University offered himself for work in his native town. As he had been a keen honorary worker in Bombay, and had shown considerable leadership in College, his offer was at once accepted and he is now in Colombo recieving six months' practical experience. The secretary in Kandy had a year at the Training School in Bangalore. Five years ago there were two paid secretaries in Colombo and none in outstations. There are now five paid Ceylonese secretaries in Colombo and three others in the chief outstation towns of Galle, Kandy and Jaffna. This is a great advance and with the new buildings means that the foundations are being laid for a permanent abiding work in this Island.

VII. Annual Camp. Once again under the great cocoanut palms at Negombo and beside the sea where the monsoon-driven waves came rolling in, sixty boys from eight colleges representing North, South and Centre, met for five days for the fourth annual camp. This is our Northfield, very much in miniature, but not unproductive of many similar results. This year's camp may easily be said to have excelled the others in many ways. It has become an established event now and enough are returning each year to initiate the others into the spirit of the place. The first year it took two days to persuade the boys to shed their collars and trousers (they wear "Cloths" mostly in Ceylon) and boots and to get comfortable. This year it was all gone the first night. A splendid balance was maintained throughout. There were not too many meetings to bring on mental indigestion nor too much fun and games to dissipate all the serious thoughts of the Bible study and addresses.

Buddhists Converted.

The closing meeting lasted for two hours and a half. After the speaker had pointed out the perilous position in which we stood through having seen a great vision and being about to return to-morrow back to the world of reality and temptation, not less than two-thirds of those boys stood up to tell of what they had received from the five days' fellowship and what new decisions they had made. At least nineteen had definitely decided to give Christ the supreme place in their lives and among these a number had chosen to give their lives in positive Christian service. It was a never to be forgotten time. There seemed no chance to stop the stream nor cut it short had one so desired. The response was entirely spontaneous and voluntary.

Not only boys were completely changed, but the principal of a large Colombo college who listened to thirteen of his boys from a delegation of seventeen, told of what they had received, and the headmaster of a leading Jaffna college confessed themselves soundly "converted" to the student camp idea. Two Hindus and one Buddhist were among those who made an open profession. The Buddhist boy spoke somewhat as follows: "My parents are both Buddhists. I was a very bad boy and was expelled from my college because of my bad deeds. One of my masters spoke to me of Christ and I decided to be a Christian. I went back to college determined to live a good life. I did all I could to help others, but I had many troubles with my people at home and they tried to get me to be a Buddhist again. The principal of the college allowed me to go back into the boarding house again. Now I have been at this camp I know still better what it means to be a Christian. I was a very bad boy, but I am now strong enough to overcome those sins in my life. I would like to give my life as a Young Men's Christian Association secretary."

The Opportunity is Present.

The war has opened out vast new possibilities. As I said in the introduction of this report, there is a new friendly attitude towards the Young Men's Christian Association in Asia. We have brothers and cousins and friends in Asia who in this day has not one or the other on all of these in the barracks and camps and trenches of Europe?

We are ready to seize this opportunity. Those in England and elsewhere have seized it, then we shall open a new and glorious field for service such as we have never had. If it is not soon seized, men will before long sink back into their former indifference.

Colombo offers great possibilities of expansion because of the unusual ripeness of the field. This is more true at the present minute than ever before in the history of the Island. The recent movement of the neo-Buddhist movement to its very core. At a recent meeting of our board of directors a leading Sinhalese gentleman remarked that never in his lifetime had seen Buddhists so ready to receive Christianity. Christian leaders in their time of dire need, and this is not likely to be soon forgotten.

Y. M. C. A. is Responsible.

We can easily get many members for the Association in Colombo than know what to do with them. This is an actual fact. When the war broke out, there were 1,500 members in the three branches of this Association. That is a larger number, I believe, than any other Association in India. In spite of the great difference in population, Calcutta has 1,300,000 inhabitants; Bombay has 900,000; Colombo has only 225,000, not much more than one-sixth of either of these places, and yet we have more men who are members of the Y. M. C. A. than any of them. And notice also that Bombay has two foreign secretaries and a physical director; Calcutta has five foreign secretaries and a physical director, but Colombo has no physical director, not even one, and only one who is also the general secretary for the whole island. Recently the same testimony has come to me from Wesleyan missionaries who has been absent from Colombo for about fifteen years and an unbroken English teacher. They also have said, "I notice the greatest difference in the young men of Colombo in the past few years. They are of a finer physique, they look brighter and happier and more manly, and I feel that the Young Men's Christian Association is largely responsible for this change."

It is not this a field ripe for harvest? How one's heart aches and yearns for more men and more money to be put in here to gather in the harvest to satisfy their burning hearts through the ministry of the living Christ and to unite them in a great crusade for righteousness not only in this small island, but as missionaries to adjacent lands. We have Dr. Mott remarked in his speech, "No effort should be spared to raise up and send forth multitudes of volunteers to be witnesses for Christ to the uttermost parts of the Earth East." What can one secretary, working in a dilapidated, half-demolished building and engrossed in details, hope to accomplish that will be lasting and permanent? Are there not those in the homeland to whom the "spicy breezes" waft a call to offer their lives and their money in this most ripe and needy field?

Possibilities of Expansion.

Before we went to camp the vice-principal of one college spoke of a boy who was the leader in all the devility of their boarding house and ask us to keep an eye on him. A few days ago I received the following letter from this same boy: "I thank you very much for sending me that valuable book on 'Character Building.' I am trying my best and keeping the Morning Watch, which is really the spiritual food for the day. Mr. . . . also wrote to me an encouraging letter. We had really a precious time at the camp and I still cannot find out how I was brave enough to stand up the other day and offer a prayer. I am going back to college on the 6th instant, and hope to start a new term with physical and spiritual vigor. Please remember me in your prayers, that I may keep close to God and follow in His footsteps, that I may also be an example to the younger boys next term."

VIII. Possibilities of Expansion. Colombo is an absolutely unrivaled strategic position. The statesmen of Great Britain have earned their right to be called great in nothing more than through their wise foresight in having captured for the Empire certain important points along the great highways of trade to be used as coaling stations in times of peace and naval bases in times of war. The great Apostle and Christian statesman, St. Paul, in planning for the conquest of the world of his time for his Master, selected the outstanding centres of populations as the chief objects of his attention. He knew that Greece would soon follow her cities, that Italy would eventually copy Rome. In a propaganda for the conquest of the present-day world, it is not just as necessary that we should put greatest emphasis on those points where the impact of the nations is greatest and which are

the searchlights by which the hinterlands are illuminated? If there is one place more than another on all the surface of this globe which fulfills our conception of what a strategic position really is, that place is surely Colombo. To realize this more fully one needs only to consult a map of the world. Eighteen years ago, in his "Strategic Points in the World's Conquest," Dr. Mott wrote in regard to it:

Christianity Makes Progress.

"The general Association of Colombo is comparatively undeveloped. At this point there should be one of the strongest Associations on the foreign field. Colombo is a city of great commercial importance. It is the halfway station between the West and the Far East, and it is on the pathway of the most important line of approach to the southern hemisphere. It is more nearly at the cross-roads of the nations than any other port in the world. Every year tens of thousands of travelers from all parts of the earth stream through this city. Surely the Association work here should be carried on at its best.

Ceylon has a population of a little over three million. Christianity and education have made greater progress here than in any other country in the East. About one-tenth of the people, including Romanists, are Christians. The same proportion would give India a population of over two million. In Ceylon ten per cent of the children of school-going age are being educated; in India less than one per cent. This gives Ceylon a position of leadership greater in size and importance than any other cause to expect. In all parts of India there are Tamil teachers who were born and educated in Ceylon. Singhalese and Tamil lawyers are also numerous in India. Ceylon is destined to continue to grow a great geographical proximity, its racial ties, its educational advancement, and the fact that the two countries are under a common flag. A strong spiritual work in Ceylon must necessarily prove a blessing to India.

University is Opened.

"Ceylon is one of the sacred homes of Buddhism. Therefore the work of Christ here will exert a special influence on Siam, the Straits and even China. The differences in the countries that are past multitudes of Buddhist missionaries have gone forth from this little island to propagate their faith through the vast continent of Asia. To-day in Ceylon there are 100,000 Buddhist priests. The world should spread to enable the student Christian movement in Ceylon, in the present and coming generations, to volunteer to be witnesses for Christ and to spread the gospel of the Faith. Since the visit of the Church of Rome has opened at Colombo the best equipped college in Ceylon. In fact, it is their purpose to make it the first real university in the Island. They have placed in charge of it a large number of priests, educated in some of the leading universities of Europe. While coming down the coast of Ceylon, two priests, one of whom had been at work on the island for over forty years, speaking of this college said to me, "It is the best in Asia." The Church of Rome recognizes Ceylon to be one of the key positions in the entire mission field. Rather than retrench, their policy is to establish themselves even more strongly. Should not we as Protestants recognize this? The world is far greater than when Dr. Mott wrote, and probably greater than at any other point in much larger numbers?"

Eighteen years of service have vastly increased the possibilities of effective work being done by the Association between this point. The interval between the East and West is far greater than when Dr. Mott wrote, and probably greater than at any other point in much larger numbers?"

The glamor and glow of lights, colors and music, and the rush and rhythm of dancing feet held sway in a hollow of the C— hills on a carnival night last week. Outside the November wind swept up from the sea to the hills and the mud exerted all its clinging love for clothes and boots. Inside, soft lights swung from the rafters of the hut, and the walls were vivid with lights and twisted red and white. Dance after dance sped by, a bridal party took the opportunity of making a triumphal entry, the bride looked well able to weather all storms of matrimony. A grand march past assembled all the varied company together and gave the prize of beauty to a radiant Spanish dancer and a stately Moor.

China must intend soon joining the Allies, as she sent a large contingent who displayed a remarkable knowledge of Occidental dances. A little Gurkha also tripped to the lilting measures, and a blue butterfly did not bother using her wings, her feet were so light. As many Moroccan and Serbian braves as could be spared from the fighting came from their mountain fastnesses. Gay little Gypsies, dark-eyed Eastern maidens, pierrots and pierrots, darter hitherto and thither, and one of the latter played most merrily. A bridal party took the opportunity of making a triumphal entry, the bride looked well able to weather all storms of matrimony. A grand march past assembled all the varied company together and gave the prize of beauty to a radiant Spanish dancer and a stately Moor.

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